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Prevention Of Infectious Diseases In Children

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Abstract: Infectious intestinal diseases, in particular, diarrhea, are common among children.The radical social and economic changes taking place in our republic in recent years have led to a slight decrease in the number of infectious diseases among children. Acute intestinal diseases occupy the leading place in the pathology of infectious diseases in children. The age of children is of great importance in the structure of acute intestinal diseases. Shigellosis is widespread in children over 1 year of age, followed by salmonellosis, enteroinvasive escherichiosis, rotavirus diarrhea, and others.

Keywords: population, climate, intoxication, diarrhea, infectious diseases, microorganism, shigellosis, syndrome, salmonellosis, dehydration, external environment,

Relevance: In Uzbekistan's climatic conditions, infectious intestinal diseases, especially diarrhea, are common among the population, especially children.The socio-economic changes taking place in our republic in recent years have led to a slight decrease in the number of infectious diseases among children. Acute intestinal infections are one of the most common diseases, second only to influenza. The disease is especially common in warm climates, and young children are more susceptible to it. Acute intestinal infections can also cause diarrhea, which can lead to dehydration, which in turn disrupts the balance of water and electrolytes (sodium, potassium, chloride) in the body and, if left untreated, can cause serious problems. These diseases are caused by bacteria and viruses that are quite resistant to the external environment. Patients and carriers of bacteria release pathogens into the environment mainly with their feces and contaminate the environment with these pathogens [6,10,13,14]. Among acute intestinal diseases in children under 1 year of age, rotaviruses occupy the first place, in most cases salmonellosis, enteropathogenic escherichiosis, opportunistic pathogenic microflora: staphylococci, proteus, klebsiella, citrobacter, etc. can occupy a high place in diseases caused by them, therefore the role of shigellosis is unknown. Due to the lack of diagnostic capabilities, fungi and protozoan pathogens play a significant role. Diarrhea often develops after exposure to various viruses (adeno, ectero, astro-calycium, coronavirus, etc.) [2,4,8,13,15]. In the development of these diseases, environmental factors, in particular, water, food products, and dirty hands, household items (dishes, etc.) play an important role. At the same time, flies, wasps, and bees also play a major role in the spread of intestinal infections during the summer and autumn months[3,7,9,1216,17].

Materials and methods of the study: To achieve our goal, cases of acute intestinal infections among children were recorded during 2021-2022. Clinical, laboratory, and socio-professional data of these cases were analyzed.

Research results. We analyzed the prevalence of acute diarrheal diseases among the population in 2021-2022 and obtained the following results: in 2021, a total of 457 absolute -203.4 intensive indicators were detected, while in 2022 there were 367 absolute -185.2 intensive indicators. The analysis of the results for salmonellosis infections revealed the following: in 2021, the absolute -3, the intensive indicator -1.2; in 2022, the absolute -2, the -1.0,; with diarrhea, in 2021, the absolute -22, the intensive indicator -9.4; in 2022, the absolute -17, the intensive indicator -8.5.

The results of the analysis of the composition of acute intestinal infectious diseases in 2022 are as follows: absolute UTI with an identified pathogen -1, intensive index -02; absolute UTI with an unidentified pathogen -347, intensive index -94.5; absolute diarrhea -17, intensive index -4.6; absolute -2 with salmonellosis, intensive index -0.5. When studying the distribution

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of acute intestinal infectious diseases among population groups, the following results were obtained: the total number of infected people was 348, of which children aged 18 and older were more affected than children of other ages, followed by children under 1 year old, which was 86, and those aged 15-17 were the least affected. The results of the analysis of the spread of the disease by socio-professional structure revealed the following: during the observation year, the largest number of cases was recorded in unorganized preschool children - 164, and the smallest number was recorded in organized preschool children - 1 case. At the same time, cases were also recorded in unorganized preschool children (44 cases) and among secondary school students (29 cases). As we know, any infectious diseases have their own seasonality. Therefore, we also analyzed the monthly registration of the spread of the disease and obtained the following results: acute intestinal infectious diseases with an unknown pathogen were recorded in the summer months, in particular, 44 cases in June, 64 in July and 53 in August. The lowest incidence of the disease was recorded in January (14 cases), February (8 cases) and March (14 cases). After the summer months, the disease is more common in the autumn months of September, October and November than in other months.

Conclusion. Based on the above, in the current globalization environment, measures to eliminate the spread of microorganisms through household routes are of great importance in the prevention of acute intestinal infectious diseases. Taking into account the high prevalence of the disease in the summer months (44 cases in June, 64 in July, and 53 in August), it is necessary not to pollute open water bodies with various waste, not to swim in unmarked water bodies. It is necessary to maintain cleanliness in homes, schools, yards, and kindergartens, keep toilets clean, prevent the breeding of flies, and regularly use disinfectants.

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